WARRANTED PURE.

Large bottles, \$1: per gailon, \$5. Also, a large stock of California Wines, Port, Muscatel, Ascelica and others per bottel or in quantity. These Wines are direct form producers, and are the only article in market that can be relied upon as perfectly pure, both for communion purposes and the sick. Prices astenishingly low. I have also a pure old Hedland Cin well adapted for delicate persons and females. All these goods are warranted perfectly pure. I still makere to my former very lew rates, 15 to 20 per cent, below usual rates, whice is certainly a great inductment to buyers. I keep a large assortment, buy in large quantities and beace can afford to sell so low. It will well repay to give me a call, even though it be a little out of your way.

be a little out of your way.

ARTHUR NATTANS, Bruggist,
jan22 tr Second and D streets, N. W.

Wines, Liquors, &c., for the Holidays More than one bundred of our citizens feel themselves under personal obligation to C. GAUTIER. No. 1217 and 1219 Fennsylvanis avenue, for being able, through the virtues of his celebrated Bitters, to participate in the festivities incident to the Holiday Season. Although Mr. C. takes much pride in thus being a public benefactor, he does not allow the other duties of his business to escape his observation. Already his store groans with the immense steck of Liquors and Cordials targetted for the Holiday trade, and which have been selected with care for the wants of his patrons. Those in want of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines and Liquors, should have him with a call, and be assured that what they buy in his line will be not only pure but unadultarted.

Batchelor's Hair Dyc.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not centain lead, nor any estate poison to produce paralysis or centh. Aveid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Bachelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unterpished reputation to uphold its integrity a comply perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, New York

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER. THE GREAT BIT OF THE SEASON :
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM!
HUNDREDS NIGHTLY TURNED AWAY
THE LITTLE FAIRY OF THE STAGE.
MAGGIE MITCHELL, MAGGIE MITCHELL, BAPTUROUSLY RECEIVED. WASHINGTON'S OWN FAVORITE:
ONLY SIX MORE NIGHTS
AND ONE MATINER.
TO WITNESS HER MATCHLESS IMPERSONATIONS.

MONDAY, February 5, 1872.

"FAY-FAY-FAY-FAY-FAY
Or, the Old Ma'mtelle's Secret." TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
"JANE EYRE."
"JANE RYRE."
Witnessed by over 3,000 people on its first repre

THURSDAY -FAY- LAST TIME. FRIDAY NIGHT-Farewell Benefit-Only Repetition of FANCHON. SATURDAY-Farewell Matinee. 2 p. m. JANE EYBF-LaST TIM 8
SATURDAY NIGHT-PEARL OF SAVOY.
Last Appearance of MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Box sheet ready for the entire week.
MONDAY, February 12, 1872. WM. HOBACK LINGARD AND COMPANY. Box sheet ready six days in advance. OLD No.) ON EXHIBITION (NEW NO.

AND SALE (7TH ST. MARKRITER'S. Choice Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, &c.

Also, largest stock Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Pictures, Frames, Picture Cords and Tastels, Rings, Nails, &c., in the District.

Please remember Name and Number. ap25-ly BALLS, PARTIES, &c.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE JOUBNEYMEN BOOKBINDER'S SOCIETY. MASQUERADE AND CIVIC BALL &

MASONIC TEMPLE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1812.

Tickets \$2. admitting gentleman and ladies.

Music furnished by Prof. Schroder.

Committee of Arrangements—John A. Landoigt. J. Blake Espey, Charles S. Willis, Jam & H. Bush, Jacob Beiher.

PIANOS, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including
Piance, Melodeons, Accordeons, Guitars.
Violins, Banjos, &c., left for repairs over
time, or taken in trade, will be sold regardless of
actual value, at
G. L. WII D & BRO.'S.
420 lith street west,
js-lm between Pennsylvania avenue and E st.

A BARE CHANCE—Having determined to intro-duce in this city the celebrated SCHO-HACKER PIANO, Philade phia, which has the newest improvements, n.agnificent tone; is better finished, and more durable than any other Piano made, I now offer the same at 33 per cent, less cash than any other first class Piano can be bought, or for reasonable installments. Call and dec22 CARL RICHTER, 935 Penna. ave.

LIVERY STABLES.

The undersigned having taken the stables known as SAND'S STABLES, in Chain Alley, be tween 13th and 14th streets and H and I streets, respectfully ask the kind patronage of the public. OTICE

JAMES, B. HOLLIDGE. CONGRESS STABLES,

Eighth street, between B and E.

Horses and Buggies for Hire, and a fresh
supply of good Horses for sale every week.

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BICHARD VANT. Proprietor.

WASH, NAILOR'S STABLES, 1326 E ST. CARRIAGES of the latest styles constantly on hand and for hire by the day or month.

Parties. Weddings, and receptions furnished with the most comfortable and elegant Carriages. Particular attention to boarding Horses, and Horses always for sale and exchange.

FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES FOR RECEPTIONS. THE ARLINGTON STABLES, 1724 G STREET, NEAR WAR DEPARTMENT.

Constantly on hand and for hire by the month-week or hour, the LATEST STYLES OF CABRIAGES for parties, weddings, or re-ceptions, with polite and well-dressed driv-ers. Particular attention paid to boarding-horses. octo-6m

R. CRUIT, Jr., Proprietor

DRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS, No. 1227 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. Genuine Brazikan Pebble Spectacles. jan19-3m

CORNS, BUNIONS,

Chilblains, Vascular Excrescences, Club and Ingrowing Toe nails, and other discusses of the feet, relieved without pain, so the patient can walk with case immediately, at DR. WHITE'S establishment, No. 535 15th street, opposite U.S. Treaszry, Washington. (Branch Office, No. 7 North Charles street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore.) Befers to many eminent Physicians, Surgeons, and thousands of other well-known and responsible patrons. Hours, from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Press of business at office precludes visiting patients at residence except be-

precludes visiting patients at residence except between 6 and 8 p.m. ESBABLISHED IN WASH-INGTON IN 1861. MOST AMUSING TOY OUT!-Causes inanimate

M figures to dance to the music of pianos.

For sale by G. L. WILD & BRO., 420 lith

st. west, between Penna. avenue and E st.

Agents for Stief's Pianos, and manufacturers of and
dealers in Musical Instruments generally.

Pianos and all Musical Instruments tuned and repaired. TAR. SAPP'S WALKING MOTION TREADLE.

Ladies, reliable statistics show that a large majority of those who use sewing machines are seriously injured thereby, but with this Treadle attached you can use them without fa'igue or injury. There is no downward motion to the heel; it is stationary, affording rest to the body, and relieving the back from all strain. It is run with one half the power required for the old treadle, and much faster, and more steadily.

It is recommended by all physicians. Among these of this city we refer, by permission, to Drs. F. Howard, D. W. Bliss. N. S. Lincoln, and T. S. Verdi.

W. SOM M. P. B.S., General Agent, jan 22-2w 1103 Pennsylvania avenue.

VISIT THE "ONE IDEA" CLEAN SWEEP

CLOTHING BALB. At Oak Hall. \$95 7th street. CASH PAID FOR LADIES', GENTS' and CHIL-DREMS' CAST-OFF DLOTHING. BOOTS, EMOES, etc., at L. GEADWOHL'S, 173% Bridge street, Georgetown. Note by mail from Georgetown of Washington attended to.

Whening S



VºL. 39-Nº. 5,895.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

TWO CENTS.

EVENING STAR.

Washington News and Gossip. Receptions.

The President will hold receptions from 8 to 10 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, February 1 and 15. Mrs. Grant's recettions will take place every Tuesday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock. Mrs. Colfax will receive on Wednesdays during the season, (commencing January 3d,) from 2.30 till 5 p. m.

The wives of the several members of the President's Cabinet will receive on Wednesday afternoon of each week. Speaker Blaine's receptions will be held on

the following Friday evenings, from 9 to 11 o'clock-viz: January 12th and 26th, February Mrs. Blaine's receptions every Wednesday

afternoon of the season, beginning January 10th, from 2% to 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Marshal Sharp receives on Fridays. INTERNAL REVENUE .- The receipts from this source to-day were \$267,922.84.

CONTROLLER HULBURD, having been reappointed, to-day filed a new bond for \$100,000. MR. HALE, recently nominated for Assistant Secretary of State, was before the Senate committee on foreign relations this morning.

SENATOR GARRETT DAVIS has greatly improved in health, and his physician now regards him as out of danger. MR. LYNCH'S COMMITTEE ON TREASURY

EXPENDITURES held another session at the Treasury building last night. NOMINATIONS .- The President to-day nominated Wm. H. Allen to be surveyor of customs

at Houston, Texas, and Samuel Ross to be second lieutenant, 7th infantry. THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE was before the Ways and Means Committee this

morning, and gave his views at some length upon the tobacco tax. THE CASE OF THE HORNET .- The Secretary of the Treasury, under advice of the Attorney General, has ordered that the steamer Hornet

be libeled for violation of our neutrality laws. MR. W. W. CORCORAN, under date of Cannes, France, Jan. 20th, writes to a friend in this city that his general health is much better, but that his eyesight still continues bad.

EGENERAL PHIL. SHERIDAN arrived in the city last night, and to-day, in company with Generals Sickles and Ingall, paid his respects to the President. He will remain in the city several

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION .- The cases of Silas Simpson, W. H. Boston, Jonah D. Crocker and Susanna H. Storm, all of Fairfax county, Virginia, were heard before the southern claims commission to-day. Too MUCH MILEAGE .- Some anonymous par-

ty in Pennsylvania, sent the Register of the Treasury to-day the sum of \$1.50, which he says is an over payment for mileage received while he was serving as juror of a United States Court. THE New York Herald Almanac for 1872, received from J. Shillington, seems to surpass all the other almanacs of the year in bulk and full-

ness of statistics, though supplied at the low price of twenty-five cents. AT THE WHITE HOUSE .- There were but few visitors at the Executive Mansion te-day. Among those who saw the President were Secretary Belknap, Senators Spencer and Kellogg, Representative Vaughn, and Gen. Eaton, com-

HALF AND HALF .- The Attorney General continues to receive telegrams daily from Salt Lake City, in regard to the action of Judge McKean in the case of the Mormon prisoners-About one-half the parties telegraphing approve McKean's course, and the other half condemn

MISS KATE RIGGS, daughter of George W. Riggs, Esq., of this city, leaves here to-morrow for Rome where early in April she will be married to M. Geoffroy, formerly an attacke of the French legation in this city, and recently ap-pointed Minister to China by the French govern-

REAR ADMIRAL THORNTON A. JENKINS WILL be relieved of his daties as secretary of the lighthouse board on the 10th inst., in order to take command of the Asiatic fleet. Read Admiral Boggs, formerly commanding the European squadron, will take his place as secretary of the

light-house board. GENERAL SICKLES testified before the Senate committee on lands in reference to the McGarrahan claim, that the late President Lincoln had informed him, when acting as counsel for McGarrahan, that the Secretary of the Interior was directed to issue a patent to the claimant in 1863, and that the patent had been signed.

CONFIRMATIONS .- The Senate has confirmed the nominations of R. Hulburd to be comptroller of the currency, W. T. Haines to be commissioner of customs, George Gage to be collector of customs at Beaufort, S. C., and James P. Taggart to be assessor of internal revenue for

THE Oswego Commercial Advertiser, a prosperous journal of northern New York, announces the addition of Mr. Z. G. Wilson, of this city, to the firm. Mr. Wilson was until recently em-ployed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in a responsible capacity, but resigned to assume his present charge.

DEATH OF "OLD JOHN BURNS."-Mr. Mc-Pherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, received a note from Gettysburg, Pa., this morning, informing him of the death of old "John Burns," well remembered in connection with the battle of Gettysburg. He died of pneumonia. He had an attack of paralysis two years ago, and has been in bad health since.

CONTRACT AWARDED .- Bids were opened in the office of the Bureau of Revenue Marine, Treasury Department, yesterday, for compounding the engine and making other alterations in the steam machinery of the revenue steamer Hamilton. The contract was awarded to-day to William Wright & Co., Newburgh, New York.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS this morning heard all the members of the Board of Health of this District in support of the bill giving them a salary, and agreed to report in favor of giving the members an angual compensation of \$2,000 each. The subject of a contingent fund for the board was taken up, but no conclusion was reached. General Babcuck, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, was also before the committee, and explained the estimates submitted by him. The committee is favorable to giving the full amount asked for the public buildings and grounds.

OUR NAVY TO BE STREMOTHENED. The haval committee of the House, at their meeting yesterday, agreed to report an important bill, autho i ing the Secretary of the Navy to consutho i in, the Secretary of the Navy to contruct ten or more steam vessels of war carrying guns of large calibre, the hulls of the same to be built of wood or iron, as the Secretary may dec de, and appropriating three millions of dollars for the same, in addition to any sum of money that may be realized from the sale of vessels, machinery, ordnance or other material now at the navy-yards or naval station. The bill further directs the Secretary to appoint a board of survey to recommend the sale of such material at public auction, the proceeds thereof to be also applied to the construction and equipment of vessels of war of the most approved modern description, combining strength, speed and effectiveness, the plans and specifications to be furnished by the Navy Department. There is a prevailing belief among members that this bill will become a law.

Whether McGehan was guilty of murder or not, he probably will be soon, for he has opened a drinking saloon in Cincinnati. A schism has broken out among the clergy of Paris on account of the extreme ultramoutsnelsm of the new archbishop.

Five men yesterday descended with lamps into a mine near Pittston, Pa., that had not been worked since January 1st, and an explosion occurred, which killed three of them and seriously, if not fatally, burned another.

The weather was so dreary yesterday afterday afternoon that some thought there would be no receptions, and that they would have a good time staying at home. But these little know the plack of Washington society, which is never intimidated by cold or snow or rain. If the weather is too bad to display their best clothes, the ladies will wear something that can't be injur-ed; and so they go. Those who have made preparations to receive know that they are not undergoing the fatigue for nothing, and take it as a complement that so many come in spite of the weather. Such was the case with the receptions given by Mrs. Grant and ethers yesterday It was really soothing and comfortable to take a peep into the brilliantly-lighted salons and catch the edor of the flowers and look at the bright faces. The President and Mrs. Grant go through the ceremony of receiving with qui t regularity, as though the thing had ceased to be either a novelty or a bore. Certainly it must be very tiresome, and they have the commiss ration of many who would be glad to be in their places. Mrs. Sickles with the Spanish veil arranged over the back part of her head, and caught in differ-erent places with small gold stars and the same lace draped about the shoulders with most artistic effect, received with Mrs. Grant. Her dress was of rose-colored silk with narrow ruffles of muslin edged with lace around the train, and the sash ends were finished with lace. She was holding an animated conversation in her own language with the Minister from Ecua lor and appeared to great advantage. Mrs. Fish stood beside her, and introduced those who could con-verse with her, for Mrs. Siekles as yet does not speak much English. General Sheridan was another star of the first magnitude, and attracted much attention. Mrs. and Miss Medill were both dressed in pink silk, beautifully made and trimmed. Miss Nelly Grant wore pink silk and a blue velvet jacket covered with heavy gold embroidery. Both she and Miss Medill had many beaus conversing with them. There were the usual number of distinguished persons

- At Admiral and Mrs. Bailey's there was a dancing reception from 4 to 9. - The second and last card reception of the Postmaster General and Mrs. Creswell took place last night, and was as brilliant and elegant as their receptions always are. There were ten rooms thrown open, and yet the crowd was so oppressive that it was almost impossible to move about. The ball-room was filled with dancers, but it was not until 12 o'clock that there was sufficient space for enjoyment. There was an elegant supper served about 11 o'clock, and, in short, every provision was made by host and hostess to render the evening agreeable to all. Mrs. Creswell looked remarkably well, in a robe of black velvet, with rich black lace about the waist. Miss McIntyre were a blue as she did not stand with her sister, her many admirers had the pleasure of a promenade and occasional dance with her. The President threaded his way through the through the content of the president threaded his way through the throng like other mortals, and seemed to enjoy his freedom from official etiquette. The Vic President, with his genial smile and cordial manner, was always the center of a circle. The Secretary of State and his charming wife also added eclat to the occasion. Benedict, the s impersonated by the Secretary of the Navy, who received the hearty congratulations of his friends. To the regret of all Mrs. Robeson was suffering from a cold and could not accompany him. Attorney General and Mrs. Williams were present, and, as usual, made themselves agreeable to all. Some of the others of distinction were Senator and Mrs. Corbett, Senator and Mrs. Sawyer-Judge Poland, Mr. H. R. Huriburd, Comptrol ler of the Currency; the Ministers from Ecuado and Holland, and Mr. Da Cunha, of the Portuguese Legation; Mr. and Mrs. Platt. Senator and Mrs. Ames, Miss Hildreth and Miss Parker. General and Miss Banks, Mrs. Hicks, Miss Pascal, Mrs. Philp and Miss Dix, Mr. Jas. C. Kennedy, Gen. Sheridan, Senator Nye, Admiral Goldsborough, ex-Mayor Emery, Senator Robertson, and Col. Cunningham and ladies.

- Yesterday Mr. Frank Steele, jr., was married to a young lady of Baltimore, and a small reception was given him and his bride at his tather's home in Georgetown.

- There was a very pleasant masquerade party last evening at the residence of Mrs. Mary Clarke, near the Arlington. Many of the costumes worn were of quaint and original design, and created much amusement. The Misses Barbour, of Georgetown, Mrs. and Misses Mudd, Miss McAvoy, Misses Clarke, Miss Davis and Miss Canby, of Washington, were among the masqueraders.

- Senator and Mrs. Frelinghuysen will give a dinner this evening to the Secretary of the Navy -On Thursday evening the President and

Mrs. Grant will entertain them at dinner. - A ball of the most elegant description will be given by Major and Mrs. Rathbone on Thursday evening, which evening is also to be distinguished by the last reception of Sir Edward and Lady Thornton, and the bal masque of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shepherd.

- The Secretary of War has invited the citizens of lowa residing in Washington to a reception at his house on Thursday evening.

-On Friday evening the Attorney General and Mrs. Williams will hold their last reception. The Japanese Charge d'Affairs will also give a diplomatic dinner at the Arlington and afterwards a general reception. - The Peruvian Minister and Madame Freyre

have issued invitations for Monday evening next-- Mr. and Mrs. John Delano left last evening for the south, for the benefit of Mrs. D's health. which has been quite delicate latterly. They will be gone about two weeks. - Every one who ever saw her, remembers

the petite Miss Jenckes, of Rhode Island, whose lovely face and fairy like proportions caused her to be remarked wherever she went. She was yesterday married at her home in Rhode Island, o Lieut. Bartlett, a nephew of Senator Anthony AN ENCHANTER SHOT DEAD .- A frightfu

event has just taken place in Arkansas illustrates the power which a belief as old and as childish as that in witchcraft may still exert, and suggests an argument of some weight in favor of compulsory education. It appears that a negro of Little Rock, named Francis, delibera negro of Little Rock, named Francis, deliberately shot and killed another man of the same race named Vaughan, for, as the murderer alleges, bewitching him. Francis says Vaughan was a regular "Obi-man," in full power; that he "poisoned" his hand so that it was always cold; that he had "charmed" many persons of both sexes who had the misfortune to offend him; and that he had shot him for trying to throw men into spells, and enchanting various throw men into spells, and enchanting various women. "I don't feel sorry for shooting him," added Francis, frankly, "for I didn't want him deviling round any longer, and he ought to have been killed long ago." On this persuasion the man walked quietly up to within five feet of his ylctim and blew his brains out with a Colt's revolver.

THE WHITEREAD CONSPIRACY CASE .- Jas Baxter, the English valet who attempted to murder Samuel Whitehead, Sr., of Washington, N. J., was arraigned for sentence before the court of over and terminer of Middlesex coun ty, N. J., yesterday morning. His counsel moved for the discharge of the prisoner on the plea that a man cannot be punished for a crime when the records show that no crime has been committed. Judge Scadder announced that he would hold the motion for release under consideration until Friday next, when he will render a decision, and will probably release Bayder a decision, and will probably release Baxter. In that case it is understood that he will
be immediately rearrested by an officer from
Birmingham, England, upon a charge of arson.
It is stated on good authority that the five
Whitehead brothers and Samuel Whitehead,
Sr., will be arrested at an early day to answer a
charge of defamation of character and talse imprisonment, the damages being laid at \$150,000.
N. Y. Tribune, 6th inst.

No Mone Fires in Officaso.—It is a singular fact that, in spite of the foolish ory about "tinder boxes" and "fire trape," there have been no great fires here since the conflagration, and only two or three in which the loss exceeded more than a few hundred dollars. The total loss is far less than in the corresponding time in many years, and not one of the thousands of frame structures that have, of necessity, sprung up, has been burned. One great reason, of course, is that people are more careful than formerly, but still it almost makes one, who saw the immense "fire-proof" structures crumble in a few moments, wonder if, after all, the little frame buildings are not the safest.—Chicago Cor. N. Y. Mail.

37 The snow is forty feet deep in the Yo Se-One-third of the students of Lawrence University, Wisconsin, are ladies. Down-East oarsmen seem likely to get into

Frost has penetrated the earth to a greater

depth in Vermont than for many years before.

a "row" about their proposed race.

WAR OR PEACE?

THE TREATY TROUBLE. What is Said on Both Sides of the Atlantic—The Queen's Speech—The Debates in the English Paritament and American Senate.

The opening session for 1872 of the Parliament of Great Britain took place yesterday. The attendance of members was unusually full. Soon after assembling, the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the House of Lords, where

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH was read by the Lord Chancellor. It begins with thanks to God for the recovery of the Prince of Wales and gratitude for the sympathy of the people. The relations with foreign powers are friendly and satisfactory in all respects. A bill will be presented to check the slave trade in Polynesia, which is severely denounced. The efforts to secure a commercial treaty with France have not succeeded, so far, but are continued. As to the Alabama claims, she says: The arbitrators appointed pursuant to the Treaty of Washington, for the purpose of ami cably settling the Alabama claims, held their first meeting in Geneva. Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by the United States, large claims are included which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject 1 have caused a friendly communication to made to the government of the United States." The Emperor of Germany has undertaken to arbitrate on the San Juan boundary, and the cases of the two governments have been presented to his Imperial Majesty. The commission to sit at Washington has been appointed. and is in session. The provisions of the treaty which require the consent of the Parliament o the Dominion of Canada await its assembling. SIGNIFICANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COM-MONS. There was a full attendance of members on

the assembling of the House of Commons. Af-ter the body had returned from the House of Lords, Disraeli rose, and called the attention of the House to the paragraph of the royal speech in reference to the arbitration of the Alabam. claims. He animadverted at some length upon the treaty of Washington, for the faults of which he blamed Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone. In view of the developments which had been made by the assemblage of the arbitrators at Geneva, Disraeli wanted to know why the government was exultant over the edification it had given to Parliament on the subject. The reyal speech was signally unsatisfactory, and showed, in his opinion, that the government still lacked a proper appreciation of the gravity of the questions at issue between England and the United States. The American claims were greater than those which would follow total conquest. They were preposterous and impractical, and if admitted would be fatal to the power and honor of England. "Yet," said Dis-raeli, sneeringly, "the whole subject is disposed of in a brief paragraph of the royal speech." Gladstone followed in reply. He said the Treaty of Washington itself shows that England is ready to make every concession short of na-tional honor to establish friendly relations with America, and to set an example to be followed other nations henceforth. "The govern ment," said the Premier, "is ready to explain everything in connection with the treaty, but it will not admit that it has unwittingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the treaty is the only fair and unmistakable interpretation of the treaty." He could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity, for they are such that no people in the last ex-tremity of war, or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. [Cheers.] Gladstone concluded by saying that the government would maintain the position it had taken

firmly, though in a friendly manner. Our Side. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times telegraphed last evening that the position taken by the British government, al-luded to in the Queen's speech, is explained by a friendly note from Earl Granville to General Schenck, in which the excitement in the publi mind is allayed by the statement that the difference is the interpretation of the treaty will be amicably settled. Earl Granville calls attention to these differences in his note evidently with the hope of securing some expression from this government. The answer to this note has been communicated by General Schenck to the State Department. There is nothing in it in the nature of a demand for a withdrawal of the claims for indirect damages as presented in the case as made out for the United States. No reply has yet been made to the dispatch of Minister Schenck by the government. The subject was informally before the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and the general expression of opinion was that the question of interpretation could under no circumstances eventuate in the withdrawa or amendment of the case of the United States. and that the decision of all matters arising out of the American demands must be left to the Geneva conference for final arbitrament.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE. In our Congressional report yesterday was published a brief synopsis of the debate on the resolution introduced by Edmunds, "That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession respecting the alleged intention of the government of Great Britain to revoke the treaty lately concluded between that Government and the United States unless the claims of this Government arising under said treaty shall be presented at Geneva upon a principle and in a manner agreeable to

the other party."

Mr. Edmunds, in advocating the adoption of this resolution, said:—I think it extremely desirable that we should have some information upon this subject. Nobody feels more deeply than I do the value of peace between the two governments. I think the people of this nation, when they surrendered what they considered to be a matter of national honor and national right, which ought not to have been submitted. as they thought, to any arbitration whatever except themselves, were making a great concession in the interest of peace between nations; and this treaty, which we are told by the newsand this treaty. paper reports is now under discussi view to its revocation, was the product, so far as we are concerned, of this desire for peace. England, in the treaty, from beginning to end, shows us that the people of the United States had given up what they considered to be valuable rights and privileges in the interest of arbitration between nations for the settlement of their disputes. So that this treaty which it is now disputes, so that this treaty, which it is now said the government of Great Britain prosaid the government of Great Britain pro-poses to revoke, or, as the newspapers perhaps more properly characterize it, repudiate, is the product of large concessions upon our side. It is stated in the newspapers, as we all know, that the ground of this proposal to repudiate is that the case of the United States, offered under the treaty to the arbitrators, is one which makes pretensions to damages that we have no right to make; that is to say, that the claims for couse-quential damages for the acts of the British cruisers, called the Alabama claims, are not claims which the treaty will fairly embrace, and claims which the treaty will fairly embrace, and are not those, therefore, which ought to be allowed—one of the very questions which you might suppose would be proper for that tribunal to try. That was the object of having a tribunal—to try and decide something. But now, let us see whether the pretension is well founded. Quoting from the protocol, Mr. Edmands said that it showed that instead of concluding such a treaty, which would settle the controversy and make an end of it, it ended the old controversy make an end of it, it ended the old controversy in the form in which it stood, and opened a new one in the form of a civil litigation, in the form of an arbitration consisting of persons mutually to be chosen, so that the right which we reserved, without prejudice, for their indemnification, unless we could agree then and there, was expressly reserved. It is stated, also, beyond this plain provision in the protocol in the treaty itself, which is, perhaps, the best evidence of what the parties intended to submit.

After reading Article I of the treaty, Mr Ed-

After reading Article I of the treaty, Mr Edmunds quoted from the speech of Mr. Cobben, in Parliament, in which he said "it is estimated that the loss sustained by the capture and burning of American vessels has been about \$15,-000,000, or nearly £3,000,000. But that is a small part of the injury which has been inflicted on the American marine, We have rendered the rest of her past mercantile property for the present valueless under the system of free trade by which the commerce of the world is now so largely carried on."

Mr. Edwards also read from Mr. Beaman's book, published to give information about the treaty, as follows: "The escape of and burnings by the Florida, Alabama, and other vessels, greatly increased the hopes and expectations of the insurgents, and on that account the contest was very much prolonged. That contest sost the United States \$4,000,000,000. Let anyone think of that amount and make his own estimate of how much less the United States would have been obliged to expend if the Queen's proclamation of neutrality had never been Issaed, and if the Florida and Alabama had never escaped from Liverpool. In this connection remember that a large number of United States ware escaped from a British port, or in vainly searching for her over the ocean, and remember that these same United States vessels could have rearching for her over the ocean, and remember that these same United States vessels could have

been used more effectually to close the southern ports, it they had not been needed for this other purpose. These damages to the nation can only be approximated, but their existence is certa u

and the amount is monstrous."

Mr. Edmunds.—This, then, is the record evidence we have, which demonstrates beyond any reasonable cavil, not only that the letter and text of the treaty fairly includes the making of these claims—I do not say the paying of them; that is one of the matters which we agreed to arbitrate; it may be that they will be decided. arbitrate; it may be that they will be decided against us; that is another question. But the right to make these claims and have fair and unbiased judgment of the tribunal of arbitra-tion upon them is found in the very letter of the reaty. It is found in the fact that for years the English government and nation had had netice of the fact that these damages were accruing; had had notice of the fact that they were a part of the claim, and part of the ground for reim-bursement, which the people of the United States thought was a just and proper ground

for reimbarsement. Now, Mr. President, what does this mean? It would look almost like a pretext for revoking the treaty, or a contrivance to exert an extensive influence upon the arbitrators prejudicial to our case before them, if the Government or Parliament of Great Eritain were to assume the attitude imputed to them by the press reports If it be the first, let us say amen and enter into no more treaties with powers who are so ready and willing to break them, and be ready at the proper time to vindicate the honor and enforce the just claims of our country. But if the motive of the English nation in its supposed attitude be the other one I have mentioned-name ly, to exert an influence from without on the minds of the tribunal at Geneva, and, as it may be called, to prejudice and overawe the jury through clamor and passion, then the sooner that fact is known the better for all parties concerned.

I am reluctant, Mr. President, to believe that either of these alternatives exist, but in view of the known history of these affairs, it is almost impossible to imagine any other, if, indeed, the whole report is not a newspaper canard, as I trust in the interest of peace and honor it may be. If, however, upon obtaining this information, which I hope we shall ask for, it shall appear that these reports are true, it will be a subject for earnest consideration, and steps of preparation and precaution should be taken in order that our honor and our just rights may be upheld. I hope, therefore, that this resolution may be adopted at this time unanimously. At the conclusion of Mr. Edmands' remarks Mr. Trumbull said it was a very extraordinary

thing that the Senate should be asked to pass a resolution of this character, assuming, upon no other basis than mere newspaper reports, that Great Britain intended to repudiate a solemn treaty. If the United States desired to provoke a breach of the treaty, no more effectual way to do it could be found than thus to insult Great

Mr. Edmunds replied that the British news papers reported that the government had the subject under consideration

Mr. Trumbull insisted that the last clause of the resolution, undertaking to state the ground upon which the revocation of the treaty Las contemplated, did contain an assumption, and said it was shocking that upon a question which threatened the peace of two of the great est nations of the world, one of those nations should be taking action upon what might prove to be mere newspaper canards.

Mr. Edmunds said, to relieve the mind of the Senator [Mr. Trumbull] he would strike out the

last clause of the resolution, beginning with the word "unless;" which was done Mr. Cameron, (chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.)-Mr. President, I do not know why this resolution is offered. I cannot imagine that the government is in possession of any such information as the resolution calls for. I have no idea that the British government is going to repudiate the treaty, or any part of it, and would not be the first to suppose that they would

be guilty of an act of such wrong to us and dishonor and disgrace to themselves.

Mr. Robertson called up the regular order—
the amnesty bill—and the resolution went over.

Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow, and urge its passage.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS This Afternoon's Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, February 7. SENATE .- Mr. Conkling rose to

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION. and sent to the desk to be read the Chicago Tri bune commenting on his alleged disorderly con duct in crying "question" during the debate or the adjournment resolution, and intimating that Mr. Conkling had tampered with the Globe reports. Mr. Conkling said this was an editorial statement, and not one from a correspondent It was a positive statement, and was like many ther scurrilous statements of the same paper It was an effort to break down the character o the only record to which some senators had t look for justice, in view of the manner in which they are treated by certain journals of the country. He then caused to be read a note addressed try. He then caused to be read a note addressed to him by Mr. D. F. Murphy, chief of the corps of official reporters, stating that no request had been made by Mr. Conkling to exclude from the report any remarks he had made, and that he (Mr. Murphy) took down the debate, and wa-sure that he had omitted no part of the proceed-

Mr. Conkling continued, and said it had never been his custom to notice the personal attack-made on him; but here was, as he said, an effort to break down the only refuge of certain Sena-tors, the only evidence they had, to expose the falsehoods which are circulated in regard to their course. He would now say only that the allegation in this editorial was entirely faise. Mr. Hamlin, who is also alluded in the edi

torial for his suggestion to sing when Mr. Summer presented his civil rights amendment, said that he had made the sugges-tion to sing Old Hundred, because he regarded the course of Mr. Sumner in the matter as Mr. Sumner said this was worse than the original suggestion.

After some further discussion between Messrs Hamlin and Sumner the subject was dropped. Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill, with certain amendments; which were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Anthony called attention to the disgrace

ful condition in which THE APPROACHES TO THE CAPITOL are kept, and he would like to know what officer of the government was responsible. During the inclement weather last week it was almost impossible to get into the Capitol. There was a pathway of about a foot in width cleaned, and boys were coasting about without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. If there was no fund available, he (Mr. A.) would be willing to put his hand in his constant. be willing to put his hand in his own pocket and contribute, or he would take a shovel and help

to clear the way. [Laughter.]
Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said the architect of the Capitol had charge of the approaches to the Capitol, but the force at his command was in-sufficient to clear away the ice and snow which had accumulated within the last two weeks about the Capitol grounds.

Mr. Anthony said his friend was a protectionist, and he submitted to him whether it was no better to go to a little extra expense to save the life of a Senator, for if one of them fell down and was killed, it would cost much more to bury

INTERESTING SUBJECTS OF INQUIRY.

Mr. West offered a resolution to print 30,000 copies of the American case as presented at Geneva; which was referred to Committee on

Printing.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, it was resolved that the Committee of Investigation be directed to inquire whether any United States Senator has received money under cover of counsel feer or otherwise from the Treasury of the United States, in violation of law; and to report the result of their inquiries as early as practicable.

result of their inquiries as early as practicable.

THE ANNESTY BILL

WAS I then taken up, the question being on the sut stitute of Mr. Carpenter for the civil rights amendment of Mr. Summer.

Mr. Summer urged Senators to stand by his amendment, if they were anxious for the equal rights of the colored people.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, said for three years he had been anxious to obtain a vote of the Senate on the general removal of disabilities. He could not vote for either of the pending amendments, for they, assassin-like, if adopted, would strike amnesty in the back. It was known that the bill could not pass with these amendments. If they were brought in here as separate measures, he would vote on them according to his conscience.

ures, he would vote on them according to his conscience.

Mr. Conkling asked Mr. Ferry why the bill could not pass with these amendments. As he (Mr. C.) understood it, the amnesty bill had already passed the House by a two-thirds vote. Now, if the Schate made any amendment, it would go back to the House for concurrence, and it would require only a majority vote to concur. He asked the Senator whether he supposed that, with a majority in the House of the party to which he belonged, a proper bill securing equal civil rights would not pass.

Mr. Ferry replied that he differed altogether with Mr. Conkling as to a majority vote of the House only being necessary to concur in any and it would require only a majority vote to concur. He asked the Senator whether he supposed that, with a majority in the House of the party to which he belonged, a proper bill securing equal civil rights would not pass.

Mr. Ferry replied that he differed altogether with Mr. Conkling as to a majority vote of the House only being necessary to concur in any amendment to he amnesty bill. But in refer-

ence to Mr Sumner's bill, he considered that it would strike down the very bulwark of civil rights; it was the most fatal blow at the principle of local self government ever struck since the foundation of the government. The question was then taken and Mr. Carpen-

ter's substitute was rejected. Ayes 17, nays 35. The question then recurring on

Mr. SUMBER'S AMENDMENT, Mr. Sherman moved to s'rike out the 7th see tion, which abrogates all national or state laws in which the word "white" is used as a discrim-mation. He said he understood that the effect of this section would be to change the policy of naturalization pursued from the foundation of the government. Mr. Sumner said that was the exact design of

he section, and he hoped it would not be struck Mr. Norwood asked Mr. Sumner if this section would not also have the effect to annul all state

laws prohibiting mixed marriages.

Mr. Sumner. What if it does. I want the Mr. Sumner. What if it does. I want the laws of this country to conform to the constitution of the United States, and if this annuls the state laws alluded to by the Senator, so much the better. All these laws are the offspring of slavery. Slavery dies hard; it died hard on the battle field, and it dies hard in this chamber. Mr. Cole indicated a fear that under this see tion, if retained, Chinese, Hottentots, and others with no adequate idea of our institutions, could become citizens. He thought we had opened the door of naturalization too wide. Mr. Sumner said he had listened with much respect to the objections made to this section. He had been appealed to by friends of the bill to allow this section to be omitted. He would give up that section, as he was anxious to pre-

serve the substance of the bill. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- The Speaker laid before the House a number of executive communications, which were appropri-

ately referred. The House then resumed the consideration of THE EDUCATIONAL BILL, and proceeded to vote upon the pending amend-Mr. Poland's amendment to section 1. providing that the setting apart the proceeds of the public lands for the education of the people

shall not be construed to affect the pre-emption or homestead acts or limit the power of Congress to offer homesteads, was adopted without divi-The amendment to the same section proposed by Mr. Griffith (Pa.), the same section proposed structured as limiting or section the power of Congress over the public lands or prohibiting the granting of bounty lands to soldiers and

ailors of the late war, was also adopted without

The amendment offered by Mr. Holman (Ind.) that after the passage of the act no public lands shall be sold except mineral lands and fown sites, and that all agricultural lands shall be reserved for actual settlers, under the provisions of the homestead law, subject, however, to land warrants and college scrip issued by au-thority of Congress, and the grants which Con-gress shall hereafter make in the territories and new states for the purposes of education, was rejected—yeas 163, nays 167. The amendment proposed to section 4 by Mr. Butler (Tenn.) to make the distribution

upon the basis of population between the ages of 4 and 21 years, was adopted. The amendment proposed by Mr. Goodrich (N. Y.) to section 4 by adding the proviso that for the first years the distribution of the said fund to and among the several states and terri-tories including the District of Columbia, shall be made according to the ratio of the illiteracy of their respective populations, as shown from time to time by the last preceeding published census of the United States, was agreed to; yeas, 126; navs, 82.

Mr. Farnsworth (III.) moved to reconsider the vote by which the last amendment was adopted, and to lay the later motion on the table; on which the yeas and nave were ordered, and the notion to lay on the table was agreed to-year The amendment offered by Mr. Lowe, (Kan., that when a census is taken by any state at a period intermediate between the regular periods

or taking the U.S. census, the apportionment

to such state shall be made in proportion to its population so ascertained until the next suceding census under the laws of the United The amendment proposed by Mr. Hereford, (W. Va.,) providing that no moneys belonging to any state or territory under this act shall be withheld from any state or territory, for the reason that the laws thereof for separate schools for white children and black children, or refuse

to organize a system of mixed schools, was agreed to—yeas 114, nays 80.
The amendment offered by Mr. Taffe (Neb. was also adopted. It is as follows:

Sec. — That nothing contained in this ac shall be so construed as to affect in any manner the existing laws and regulations in regard to the adjustment and payment to states, upon their admission into the Union, five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands within their respective limits.

A substitute for the whole bill, offered by Mr. Burchard, (Ill.) was read; when

Mr. McIntyre (Ga.) raised the point of order

Mr. McIntyre (Ga.) raised the point of order that his substitute having been first offered, action upon it should be first had.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Rejected.

Mr. McIntyre's substitute was then rejected.

Terrible Bailroad Accident. TEN PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY WOUNDED. CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A terrible railroad accident is reported at 8 o'clock this morning on the Rockford and Rock Island and St. Louis railroad, near Alton, Ill. Ten persons were killed and forty wounded. The cars caught fire and the cars caught for t five persons were burned to death. No further particulars have yet been received.

The Tamany Ring Offers \$4,500,000 to be Let Alone. New York, Feb. 7.—It is stated that one result of Tweed and Sweeny's conference Monday was to offer the reformers four and a half millions to stop all criminal proceedings against the members of the ring, but the reformers will not entertain the proposition. Ingers now fled to Connecticut from New Jersey

What the Blue Noses Think About It.
TORONTO, Feb. 7.—The papers throughout
the Dominion this morning contain articles on
the Alabama treaty. Their general tone is
moderate, although the American claims are
considered inadmissible. No serious difficulty is
apprehended. apprehended.

To the Yo Semite by Bail. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Visitors to the You emite Valley next season will go by rail within ight miles, and the horseback ride will be re luced to two and a half miles.

Two Thousand Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Two thousand troops, asked by Captain General Valmaseda, have sailed THE RUSSIAN POSTOFFICE has introduced

"open letters" as a means of correspondence forwarded at half the price of ordinary letters. "Open letters" are allowed at the same reduc-tion between Germany and Russia. The paper sold for the purpose has the size of a half sheet of letter paper, the direction to be written on one side and the matter of correspondence on the other. The paper may be folded up, but HONELY BUT GOOD ADVICE .- The N.

Star, in an article on household economy, advises families to look out for the little leaks. The men are advised to quit smoking, chewing tobacco and drinking; while mothers and daughters are admonished to drop the ribbons, gimeracks, etc., with which fashion now bedizens their forms. A MINISTER at a colored wedding, wishing to make some humerous remarks, said, "On such occasions as this if is customary to kiss the bride, but in this case we will omit it." To this ungaliant remark the indigment bridegroom very pertinently replied, "On such occasions as this it is customary to give the minister \$10, but in this case we will omit it."

A MATCH MAY COME OF IT.—Miss Ober, of Burlington, Iowa, skated into an ice-hole a few buys back, and it most certainly would have been a gcuine case of all over with her had Mr. Eisfeld not seen the accident and gallantly rescued the lady. She presented her preserver with a hansomely bound book.

Mrs. Cady Stanton gives \$5 for the Gree-ley statue, providing that a woman is ong aged to "sculp it." Mad dogs infest Detroit, and cautions pedestrians to around with their legs encased in a length of stovepipe.

equal to all the salaries of all the New York clergymen put together.

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR. This Afternoon's Dispatches.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

BRITISH BLISTER.

Continued Clamor of the kinglish Pa-pers—They are Rebuked by the Jour-mals on the Continent.

Lexpox, Feb. 6.—[Herald Dispatch.]—There
was no pageant at the opening of Paritament.

The excitement over the Alabama claims con-tinues in the personners, but the learness.

tinues in the newspapers, but the Journals which oppose them outright have suddenly become silent. The excitement which surnishes convenient diversion from the awkward home topics, is certainly fostered by the government, and any embarrasement it may cause them in future the government can easily escape from by an appeal to popular prejudice against the American extravagance.

The Augsburg Elegemine Zeitung says the at tempt of England to forestall European judg ment and gain opinion in her favor is as foolish as it is unjust. The Zeating contrasts the silence and moderation of the American press with the ill-considered clamer of the English.

The Vienna New Freie Press says England assumes to be a party and judge at one and the

The Memorial Diplomatique says the question of American claims for indirect damages against Great Britain is not a movelty. It was distinctly formulated in the protocol of the treaty of Washington without protest from the

British commissioners.

London Personals.

London, Feb. 7.—Deunison has resigned the speakership of the house of commons.

The Prince of Wales will leave Sandringham. on Saturday next, taking a special rain direct for Windsor. His Royal Highness, by the ad-vice of his physicians, avoids the excitement of a visit to London at present.

Horrible Scene at Sea. BURNING OF THE STRAMER AMERICA -SIXTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A Rio Janeiro letter gives the details of the loss of the steamer Am rica. She sailed from Buenos Ayres on the of December for Montevideo, with 134 passengers. At 130 a. m. on the 23d one of the bottom tubes, called the water point, exploded, instantly scalding to death two firemen and one coal heaver, and extinguishing all the lights and throwing live coals about the recent between ing live coals about the room, between the bolers and steam-pipes. A trial of the pumperoved then unserviceable, and the fire spread very rapidly, the vessel being built of white pine. The tire being amidships separated those on board into two companies. Neither party was able to communicate with or help the other. A panic ensued. Of all the boats on board, which if properly handled could have saved 2 in people, only two were launched, and these were swamped immediately by the crazy passengers. The officers lost control of the crew, who, with revolvers, disputed with the passengers for the means of saving life. The Italian steamer Ville da Salto was passing at the time the fire started but the captain of the America did not know enough, evidently, to hoist signals of distress and not till the flames of the America bare high in the air did the officers of the Villa Salte know of the affair. She immediately w to the assistance of the America, the first man getting on board being Captain Bossi, of the America. The loss of life was not ascertained, but over sixty perished. No citizens of the United States were among the lost. Captain Bossi remained on the Italian steamer, and will be lynched should be appear in Montevideo or Buenos Ayres. A gold medal will be awarded the captain of the Villa da Salto.

Reported Successes of the Mexican Revolutionists.

THEIR CAPTURE OF CANAROO.

CAMAROO, MEX., Feb. 6. -[Herald Special.] The rout of the government forces is complete Eighty government troops presented them-selves, with their arms and horses, at Quiroga's headquarters here. The possession of the city gives the revolutionists resources which were greatly needed. Cortina is moving towards Matamoras. Quiroga follows soon. It is now openly stated that Cortina will not be permit-ted to enter Matamoras. It is expected he will not attempt to do so, because if cantured by Quiroga he will be shot, and he cannot cross to the American side owing to the indictments for murder found against him. Guns were placed on the fortifications of the city to-day, and preparations made to resist an attack. General Rocha is expected here from Vera Cruz.

REPORTED SUCCESSES IN THE STATE OF VERA MATANORAS, Feb. 6.—Information has been received here that most of the towns in the state of Vera Cruz are in the hands of the revolutionists. Communication between the capital and Vera Cruz is interrupted. A courier from Camargo states that Cortinas' men are deserting to Quiroga. On the body of Colonel Ureste, recently killed, were found papers implicating two licutenants here in a project to admit Ureste and his band into Matamoras to capture Pulacio and the paymaster, and then

induce the troops to prenounce. The licutenants will be shot. Affairs on the Pacific Side.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-THE ENGLISH MAILS SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6. While the bridge over the Cosumbes river, near Latrobe, was being prepared yesterday the cable gave way and Kirk and L. Lamb were instantly killed, and S. Roslyn and S. Penton fell a distance of 70 feet into the river, but escaped, although seriously injured. It is expected the English mails for Australia will reach here by the end of the week.

No ciue to the robbers of the vanit of the

covered. Blakely, the treasurer, has resigned.

A man named Baxton has been arrested in Virginia City on the charge of outraging the person of a girl five years old, from the effects of which she died. The police with difficulty prevented a man from cardening and harden. prevented a mob from capturing and hanging

county treasury of Santa Cruz has yet been dis

Two hackmen were arrested here on Sunday charged with committing a rape upon a girl 15 years old in a hack on Market street. Some doubts are entertained regarding the nature of

The Japanese Embassy in Salt Lake SALT LAKE, Feb. 6.—The Japanese Embassy was formally received at the City Hall to-day by the federal, territorial, and municipal author-ities. A speech of welcome was read by Major Wells. It was responded to by United States Minister DeLong. Governor Woods, Secretary Black, Chief Justice McKean, Justices Strick-land and Lewelly, Gen. Maxwell, Marshal Patrick, General Morrow, and other prominent personages were present. To-morrow the Embassy will visit Camp Douglass, when three salutes will be fired, and the troops will parade. A grand banquet will be given them on Thursday. The principal ambassador is much indisposed

this evening.

Need Reconstructing. CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., Feb. 7.—Yesterday's session of the constitutional convention was exciting. The question of moving the capital was argued, and a proposition to leave it to a vote of the people was referred to a committee of three delegates from each district. The report of the committee on bill rights was discussed at some length, the questions being whether the consti-tution should declare whether West Virginia is and should remain one of the United States, and whether the right of revolution be acknowl-

The Chicote County Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 6—A prominent citizen of Chicote county arrived here from Lake Village to-night. He reports that matters are still In a deplorable condition in that county. He says since the United States troops left there threats have been made by the negroes to drive out the Governor's Guards. Nearly all the

white citizens have removed their families from the county. No arrests have yet been made of any of those persons connected with the late Gortschakoff was Furious but is Paci-New York, Feb. 7.—A St. Petersburg letter to the Heraid gives the details of the action of Minister Creamer at Copenhagen, heretofore piblished, and states that Gortschakoff is furious about it. A subsequent meeting between Minister Curtain and Gortschakoff explained matters mitigactorily.

matters mtisfactorily. Destractive Pire in Oil City. JAMESTOWN, PA., Feb. 7.- A fire broke out in the National Hotel at Oli City resterday, destroying the hotel, together with the Taylor the Western Union Telegraph and Atlantic Telegraph companies, and two or three saloons. The loss is estimated at \$50,000; partially insured. The cause of the fire was the explosion of a lamp.

FORT MONROR, Feb. 7.—The brig Rosetta. from Demarara, went ashore on Cape Henry mear the light, on the 5th. The U.S. steamer Worccoter, in passing out the capes on Sunday, lost a man overboard, who was drowned.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 6.—Some of the witnesses summoned before the Clayton investigating committee at Washington have returned. The general opinion among them seems to be that Clayton will come out all right.

SALT LASE, Feb. 6.—The Gentiles and Liberals will assemble at Liberal Institute to morrow, for the purpose of nominating an anti-Mermon ticket for city officers. The Grand Duke Off for New Orleans.

MENTRIS, Feb.: The Grand Duke Alexis and suite left here for New Orleans at 10 o'clock this morning, on the meamer James Howard. Several ladies and puntionen of this city accompanied the party.

Highwaymen in Brooklin.

New York, Feb. 7.—John Robbins was knocked down and robbed on Wecker avenue, Brooklyn, last night by three highwaymen.